

## A New Genus and Species of Baridinae From Amboina (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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The following new genus is of especial interest to students of zoogeography because of its obvious and close relationship to the genus *Eremonyx* Marshall, now known only from Samoa and the Austral Islands. *Pseudoeremonyx*, like *Eremonyx*, is peculiar in that it is one of the few genera of the Baridinae that has only a single claw on the tarsi. Although over 3,000 miles separate the genera, further collecting will close this gap and show continuity in geographical distribution.

The types are stored in Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

### ***Pseudoeremonyx* new genus.**

*Head* separated from the rostrum by a conspicuous, transverse impression; the frons as broad as the base of the rostrum. *Rostrum* stout, comparatively short, distinctly compressed in the basal half, narrowed dorso-ventrally from the antennae apically; the antennae inserted at about the middle; mandibles strongly decussate and bidentate. *Antennae* with funicular segment seven distinct from the club; the basal segment of the club shining and sparsely setose. *Legs* with the trochanters each bearing an outstanding, erect seta and two inconspicuous, prostrate setae; the femora dentate, not grooved for the reception of the tibiae; tarsi with the claw segment short, slender, and bearing a single claw. *Sternum* with the prosternum transversally impressed and without a prosternal furrow; the fore coxae separated by a distance equal to only about half the width of a coxa; the metasternum between the mesocoxae slightly narrower than a mesocoxa. *Pygidium* vertical, strongly transverse, hardly impressed.

Genotype, *Pseudoeremonyx lucens*, new species

This genus is closely allied to *Eremonyx* Marshall (Insects of Samoa, part 4, fasc. 5, p. 308, 1931). It differs from that genus principally as follows: there is no prosternal furrow, the coxae are

more approximate, the hind femora are not distinctly grooved for the reception of the tibiae, and all the femora are dentate.

***Pseudoeremonyx lucens*** new species (Fig. 1).

Derm shiny black with the appendages and sometimes the ventrites diluted with red, entirely devoid of scales.

*Head* finely reticulate, separated from the rostrum by a rather deep, broad, conspicuous impression that does not contain a median fovea. *Rostrum* with the dorsal outline strongly curved near the base, and thence slightly curved to the apex; almost straight from near the base to the apex below, somewhat shorter than the length of the pronotum, gradually expanded from the middle to the apex in lateral outline; reticulate, and with fine, scattered punctures above and rather coarsely, subconfluently punctate on the sides; with minute, inconspicuous setae above, with rather long prostrate setae on the sides, and with fine anteriorly curved setae below. *Antennae* rather

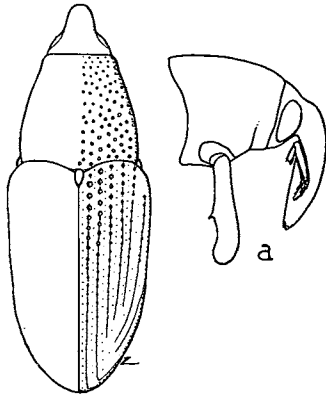


Fig. 1. *Pseudoeremonyx lucens*, new genus and species: a, lateral view of head and prothorax.

coarsely reticulate, with the scape as long as the first four funicular segments; first funicular segment about as long as 2-4 inclusive, 2-7, successively more transverse; club as long as the four preceding segments. *Prothorax* subconical, as broad as long, slightly arcuate on the sides, just perceptibly constricted before the apex above and there subtubular, the dorsal outline evenly convex longitudinally, highest at the middle; reticulate, the punctures rather small, separated by a distance equal to, or greater than, their diameters. *Scutellum* elongate-oval, slightly convex. *Elytra* reticulate, twice as long as the prothorax, about three-fourths as broad as long, broadest at the humeri, nearly parallel-sided to beyond the middle and thence broadly rounded to the apices; the dorsal outline even, without any impressions, with no posterior cali; striae fine, hardly impressed between the punctures near the base, the punctures much broader than the striae in the basal half, those near the

base larger than the pronotal punctures but gradually diminishing in size apically and not or hardly discernable on the apical third; intervals flat, each with a row of minute punctures. *Legs* reticulate, shallowly punctate; the femora often with several small denticles between the base and the sharp median tooth. *Sternum* with a deep, conspicuous fovea on each side of the middle at the lateral extremities of the transverse impression of the prosternum; metasternum with large, shallow, round punctures. *Venter* with the first two ventrites impressed down the middle in the male, all convex in the female; ventrite one as long as 2-4 inclusive, with numerous small punctures that are separated by a distance about equal to their diameters; the suture between one and two partially obliterated in the middle; ventrite two with small, scattered punctures, as long as 3 plus 4 which have a single row of punctures; ventrite five convex, closely punctate, as long as 3 plus 4. Length, 2.2-2.4 mm.; breadth, 1-1.1 mm.

Amboina, Molucca Islands. Holotype male, allotype female, and one male paratype, collected by F. Muir, January, 1908 (from the collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association).

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### A New *Chaetectetorus* From Fiji (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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Heretofore the cryptorhynchine genus *Chaetectetorus* Schoenherr, has not been recorded from Fiji. One species has been described from Samoa, and the other known species are found principally in the Australian-Papuan region.

#### *Chaetectetorus vitiensis* new species (Fig. 1).

Derm reddish brown to piceous, scaling on the prothorax mostly pale yellow but with a conspicuous black patch on either side of the middle at the base, a smaller patch on either side of the median line at the middle, and another on the sides before the apex in the subapical constriction, scaling along the median line from the base to the subapical constriction pale brown in clean specimens; the scaling forming irregular, alternating dark and pale bands across the elytra; legs with a dark dorsal band on the middle of the femora, most pronounced on the posterior pair, the scales at the end of the femora often darker.

*Head* with the derm concealed by the spongy scaling, with a distinct interocular fovea and a single row of heavy, clavate setae along the inner